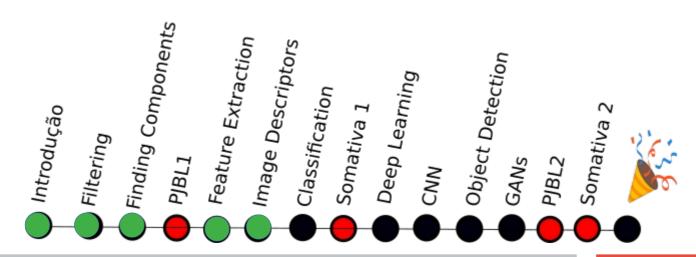
# **Lecture 06 - Image Descriptors**

Prof. André Gustavo Hochuli

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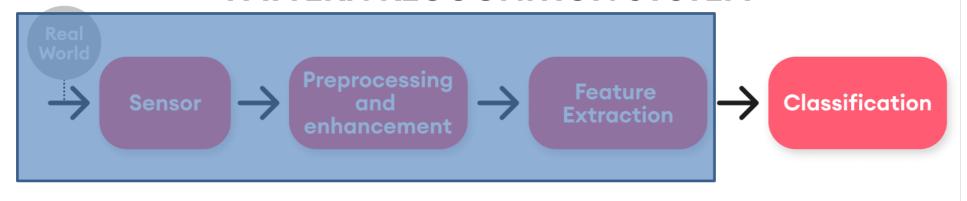
#### **Topics**

- Discussion of Lecture #05
  - Feature Vector
  - Horizontal and Vertical Projections
- Image Descriptors
- Practice



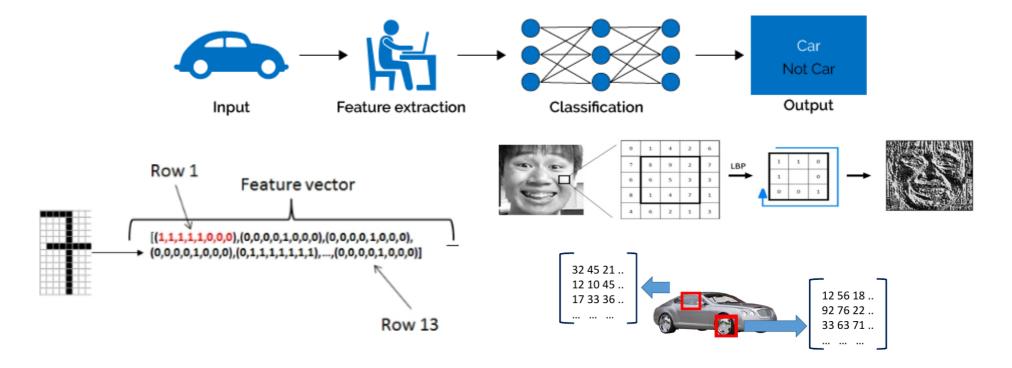
# Computer Vision & Pattern Recognition Pipeline

#### PATTERN RECOGNITION SYSTEM

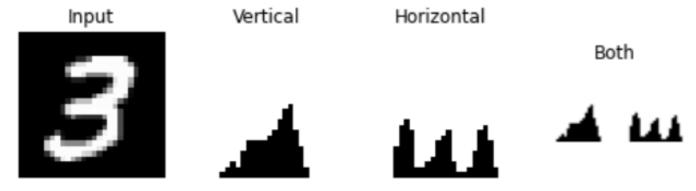


#### Remembering....

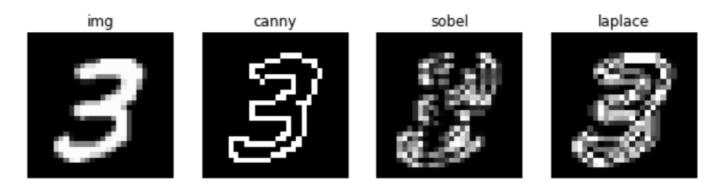
- A feature descriptor translates high-dimensional data to a feature space
- A feature vector represents the input data produced by the feature descriptor
- Later, a machine learning model will learn the representations



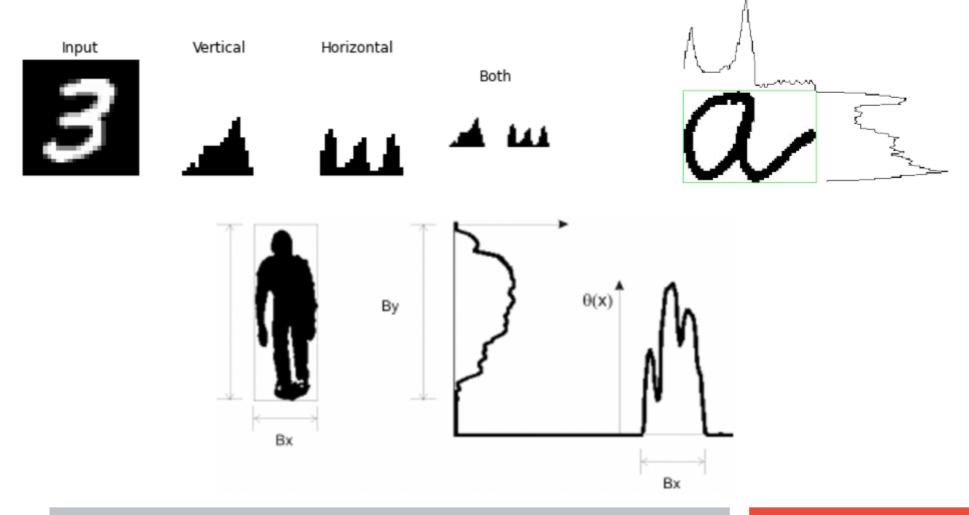
- Gradient Based
  - Projections



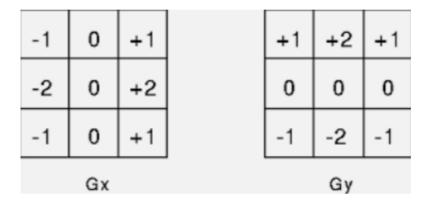
Convolutional (Filters)

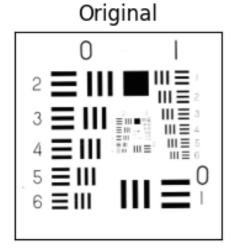


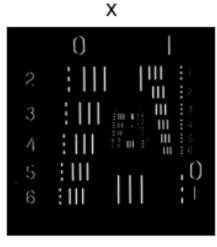
Histogram Projection

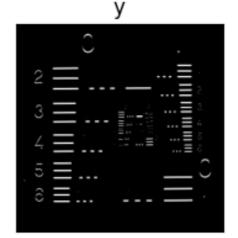


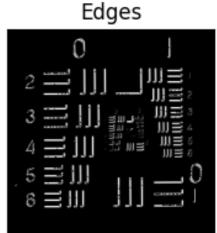
Sobel Filter









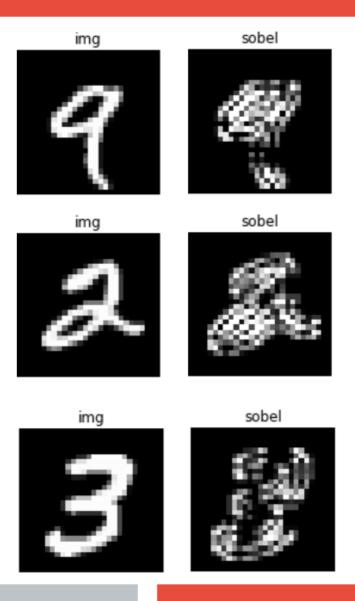


Computer Vision - Prof. André Hochuli

Lecture 06

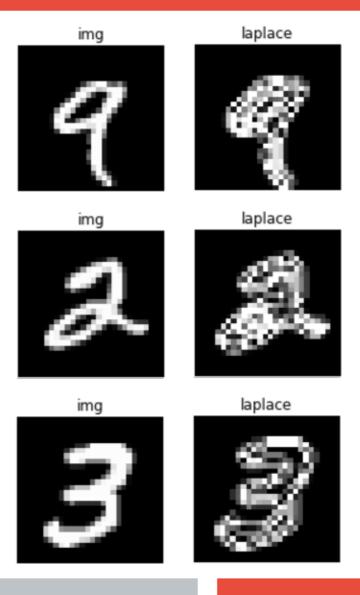
Sobel Filter

-1	0	+1	+1	+2	+1
-2	0	+2	0	0	0
-1	0	+1	-1	-2	-1
Gx			Gy		



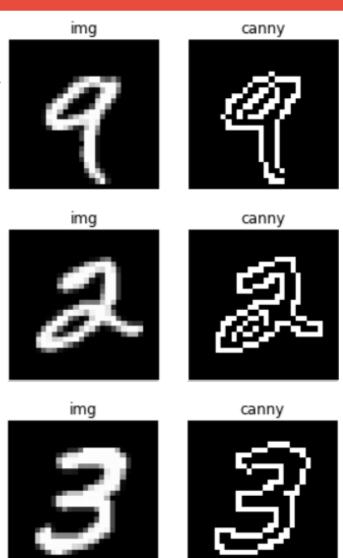
Laplace

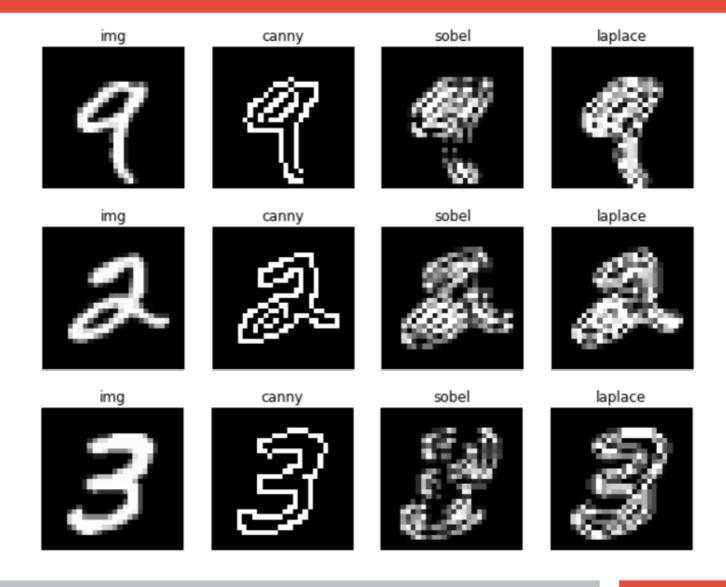
$$\left[ egin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \ 1 & -4 & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{matrix} 
ight]$$



- Canny
  - Gaussian Gradient Based Filter (John F. Canny)
    - Gaussian Blur
    - Gradient Detection

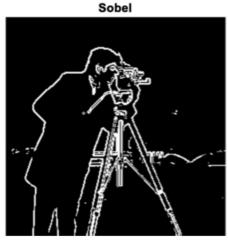
$$\mathbf{B} = rac{1}{159} egin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 2 \ 4 & 9 & 12 & 9 & 4 \ 5 & 12 & 15 & 12 & 5 \ 4 & 9 & 12 & 9 & 4 \ 2 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} * \mathbf{A}.$$



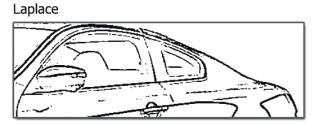


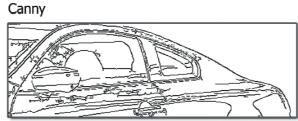
Orginal Image

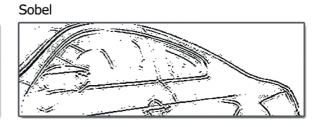












#### Let's Code

• <u>LINK</u>